

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XXI

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

NO. 45

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

A. P. Scott is busy planting geraniums.

Dr. McGovern has begun operations on his parking.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker entertained a card party Monday evening.

Charlie Menzie is putting additions to his house on Commercial avenue.

E. G. Evens has put plants in the parking in front of his home on Miller avenue.

Mrs. Langenbach returned Monday from her newly purchased ranch at Los Altos.

Tax Collector McSweeney was in this city collecting the taxes on Thursday.

City Engineer George Kneese has made arrangements to beautify his home grounds.

Ruth Chapter, O. E. S., will elect officers for the ensuing year on November 13th in Lodge Hall.

Grading is finished on the lot of W. H. Coffinberry and plans for a new residence submitted for bids.

Messrs. Coffinberry, McColm and Woodman have removed their front fences and planted the parking.

George Kneese is preparing to improve his grounds as soon as the work on Eucalyptus avenue is complete.

Born—In this city, November 2, 1914, to the wife of Charles Aiken, a boy. Mother and child doing well.

Born—In this city, November 4, 1914, to the wife of A. Rosaia, a girl. Mother and babe getting along nicely.

The first grand ball given by Tippecanoe Social Club was a grand success and all present had an enjoyable evening.

William W. McDonald of this city has accepted a position with George W. Snider, the undertaker, in San Mateo.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamsher and three children of Los Gatos passed through the city Tuesday evening in their automobile.

Miss Grace Martin returned from Fresno Friday evening, where she has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Martin.

The parking space in front of the Reuben Smith residence on Grand avenue has been prepared for planting geraniums.

Old trees have been removed on the Grand avenue side of W. J. Martin's place, preparatory to the planting of the parking.

Rev. Elmer Grant Keith and wife visited their son, Dr. Ivan W. Keith, and wife this week. They returned to their home in Modesto in their auto on Thursday.

The Sodality of All Souls' Church gave a card party at Guild Hall on Friday night. These card parties are to be held monthly.

A. McSweeney has his parking ready for planting. He is also making improvements to his place by removing half fallen trees, etc.

Henry Scampini is having Contractor Jorgensen build him a modern

bungalow on Baden avenue, between Maple and Spruce. It will be five rooms, bath and basement.

Lieutenant K. S. Snow and wife of Honolulu have been visiting Charles Mercks and family in this city during the past three weeks. They left for their home Thursday on the transport Thomas.

The usual smart tricks were enjoyed by the bright boys on Halloween night. A window in Mr. Holston's house was broken by a rock thrown by a band of malicious boys, the rock just missing Mrs. Holston.

Shortly after 1 p. m. yesterday, Charles Lima, an employee in the box factory at the packing house, had his right hand seriously injured by being drawn into a press for printing boxes. He was taken to the South San Francisco Hospital where he was treated.

Complaint is made by many residents and property owners that stray geese are doing considerable damage to flowers and plants in their yards. This should be stopped by the owners of the fowls themselves, who should keep the geese confined in their own yards.

Herbert S. Woodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Woodman of this city, left on the transport Thomas last Thursday for Honolulu, Manila, Shanghai and Guam. He is connected with the medical corps of the United States navy and will be stationed at Guam for some time. In addition to his hospital duties, he will teach school.

Mr. and Mrs. Britton were called to San Jose early on Wednesday by the death of Mr. Britton's father, who has been in feeble health for something like five years—for the last last month confined to his bed. The funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock on Thursday. The sympathy of their many friends is extended to them in their bereavement.

A coroner's jury brought in the following verdict last evening in this city at the inquest held in the case of the late John Bollman, who was shot in the neck some time on Thursday night, October 29th, in Daly City, and who died at the South San Francisco Hospital from the injury on the following Friday morning: "John Bollman came to his death from a gunshot wound in the neck."

JOHNSON, GOVERNOR; PHELAN, SENATOR

At the general election last Tuesday, Governor Hiram W. Johnson was re-elected governor of California by a plurality of over 100,000 votes.

James D. Phelan was elected United States senator by over 20,000 plurality.

At last accounts it looks as if Frank M. Angellotti is elected chief justice of the supreme court.

Congressman E. A. Hayes, who has made an excellent record during several terms in the national legislature, was re-elected.

In this county M. Sheehan was elected sheriff over J. H. Mansfield, incumbent, by a majority of 184.

J. J. Shields was elected auditor over W. H. Underhill by a majority of 1204.

In the first township, Justices John F. Davis and Ellis C. Johnson were re-elected.

Constables James C. Wallace and James H. Parker were also re-elected.

Owing to the fact that some mischievous person had torn the election returns off the front of the firehouse building in Precinct No. 3 in this city, The Enterprise is unable to publish this week the complete vote of this city cast on Tuesday.

Gardening—The undersigned does all kinds of gardening, pruning and grafting in a first-class manner. Leave orders with P. Ruiz at Baden Cash Store. George Delia. Advt.

MRS. A. D. PLAW FATALLY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Shortly after 8 o'clock last Thursday evening an automobile accident occurred on the Chestnut avenue boulevard just north of this city.

The scene of the accident is a short distance from the letter S turn in the boulevard.

William H. Groskurth, owner of the Marine View Hotel at Moss Beach, was driving the machine in which were Mrs. Plaw and Miss Alice Yordi, who were on their way to their home in San Francisco.

By some means the machine was accidentally driven off the road on the left hand side and turned over.

Mrs. Plaw was pinned down under the back of the front seat and was fearfully crushed. Miss Yordi also was held by the back of the machine, but was not painfully injured, and Grosskurth was held fast by the steering wheel.

While in this plight a Ford machine containing some men passed. They stopped and righted the machine. They then took Grosskurth and Mrs. Plaw to the South San Francisco Hospital, where she died from her injuries at 12:10 Friday morning.

Before Mrs. Plaw died she missed her rings.

Dr. Plymire went to the scene of the accident, but after a very careful search no rings could be found.

The body was turned over to George W. Snider, a San Mateo undertaker, Friday morning and later taken to San Francisco. The funeral will be private.

A coroner's jury was selected yesterday and viewed the remains.

The inquest will take place in this city next Wednesday evening. The jury members named are Manuel Monize, F. C. Fuller, Mell Cohn, Julius Bianchi, A. B. Cavanaugh, John Marley, Henry Scampini, Abbe Scott, T. Pierce and J. Carroll.

SOUTH CITY WINS 9TH STRAIGHT GAME

The South City team won their ninth straight game last Sunday on the local diamond by defeating the K. L. S. team of San Francisco. This makes the sixteenth victory out of the last seventeen games played. The game was featured by the usual heavy sticking of the winners.

Score follows:

	R.	H.	E.
South City	15	15	4
K. L. S.	7	7	5

Batteries: South City—Hyland and Storek; K. L. S.—Martin, Uren and Kern.

Umpires—Ryan and Mathiesen.

To-morrow the locals journey to San Mateo to play a benefit game.

To the Voters and Citizens of South San Francisco.

I want to thank you all for the splendid support given me at the recent election, and assure you I will endeavor at all times to merit that confidence which you have given me. JOHN F. DAVIS.

For Rent—Upper flat, five rooms, bath and pantry; cheap rent; close in. Apply D. O. Daggett, corner Linden and Miller avenues. Advt.

Do You Want a Home?

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company will build you a house on any lot in South San Francisco, on very easy terms. Select your lot, choose your design and apply at the Company's office, 306 Linden avenue, for full particulars

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The city board of trustees met in regular session last Monday evening in the city hall.

D. Neri appeared before the board and asked for a reduction in the assessment on his store merchandise. He was told to pay the tax and the board would refund him a portion of the amount paid.

The salary of City Attorney Coleberd was placed at \$75 per month.

A delegation from the Woman's Club—Mrs. W. J. Martin and Mrs. Reuben Smith—addressed the board and asked what the board could do to aid in the movement of planting geraniums on both sides of Grand avenue.

They were assured that everything possible would be done to aid in the matter.

W. J. Martin suggested to the board that preparations be made to have the industrial road on the east side of the Southern Pacific railroad from Swift avenue north and Butler road improved.

Upon motion of Trustee Cunningham, seconded by Trustee Wallace, the city attorney was directed to prepare the necessary papers.

Superintendent of Streets Kneese was requested to notify the Spring Valley Water Company to fix a cement sidewalk in front of A. Locatelli's property on San Bruno road that had been damaged by workmen of that company.

CLUB WOMEN ARE DRAWN ON COUNTY'S GRAND JURY PANEL

Women will again serve on the San Mateo county grand jury. The panel drawn has the names of eleven women who are prominent in club life and county civic affairs. Among them are Mrs. S. D. Merk, past president of the San Mateo Woman's Club; Mrs. A. R. McCullough, past president of the Burlingame Woman's Club; Mrs. George A. Merrill, president of the Redwood City Woman's Club; Mrs. Carrie A. Jury, a wealthy San Mateo property owner; Mrs. Jules Kraus of San Mateo Park, and Mrs. James T. O'Keefe of Menlo Park.

Notice—The cleaning of fine fabrics from this date on will be done in San Francisco and pressing in South San Francisco. Suits made to order, \$20 up. All kinds of alterations made. Work called for and delivered. Phone Gaerdes Grocery Store. Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. E. A. Shapland, tailor. Advt.

WOMAN'S CLUB WILL HOLD PUBLIC MASS MEETING

The Woman's Club met in regular session at 3 p. m. Thursday, November 5th, at the city hall. Six new members signed the roll. The meeting was called to order and minutes read of the last meeting. Among other things discussed was a regular meeting place, central and convenient, where there would be more quiet, privacy and chance for sociability. It was decided to rent Guild Hall for two afternoons in the month. The next meeting—the third Thursday, the 19th—subject to call as to place. A meeting for all the people was planned for Metropolitan Hall on Tuesday evening, November 17th—a social evening for "her and her husband." Some refreshments will be provided and every one is asked to come and be agreeable. Bring a smile and a good word, and a helpful thought.

After appointing committees, meeting adjourned.

MANSFIELD MAY CONTEST ELECTION OF SHEEHAN

It is reported that Sheriff J. H. Mansfield announced yesterday that he would contest the election of Michael Sheehan of San Mateo to his office on the grounds that thirty-six hours of steady counting taxed the election officials beyond the point of human endurance and that in the last few hours of the count numerous mistakes were made.

He points out that Sheehan was elected by the slight majority of 184 votes and a few mistakes in each of the fifty-five precincts would alter this result. The complete returns show that Sheehan received 4742 votes for sheriff and Mansfield polled 4558. The supervisors will meet Monday to canvass the election returns.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed at South San Francisco postoffice, October 31, 1914:

Domestic—Dudley, J. C.; Heilitz, Mrs. Wm.; Lynch, Tim; McGee, Henry; O'Connor, John; Purmi, Cesare; Richard, Violet; Sheehan, T. S.; Tittle, Miss D. R.; Ward Bros.

Foreign—Adrien, Domerque; Connor, Sam; Grierson, Edward (2); Lassegues, Pierre; Maccagno, Domenico. E. E. Cunningham, Postmaster.

For Sale—House and lot at 349 Commercial avenue. Inquire of J. J. McDonald. Advt.

PERCENTAGE

Save a percentage of your income now.

Look back over your earnings for the past ten years and figure out for yourself what you would have had in the bank now if you had saved 10, 15 or 20 per cent of them.

Ten years or more are before you. It isn't too late to commence now.

Bank of South San Francisco
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS

GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT BALL TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

The first military ball ever held west of Washington, a ball in which the pageantry of brilliant uniforms, fashionable gowns and elaborate dance numbers of historic interest will make a spectacle of surpassing splendor, is to be given in aid of the Army Relief Society at the new Civic Auditorium in San Francisco on January 15th.

Major-General Arthur Murray, commanding the western department of the army, is chairman of the executive committee which has in hand the working out of the general plans for the big pageant-ball, and Mrs. Murray, social leader of the army set, is chairman of the women's ball committee. The navy will lend a hand in the work of making the event the most brilliant of its kind ever attempted outside of Madison Square Garden.

The personnel of the executive committee, headed by General Murray, points out the place the ball will have among the winter season's gaities. It is as follows: Rear-Admiral Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., Brigadier-General John P. Wissner, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U. S. N., Brigadier-General Frank M. Cox, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U. S. N., Brigadier-General Henry E. Noyes, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral Robert M. Doyle, U. S. N., Brigadier-General J. B. Rawles, U. S. A., Captain Asher C. Baker, U. S. A., Captain Frank M. Bennett, U. S. N., Brigadier-General W. E. Dougherty, U. S. A., Brigadier-General Oscar F. Long, U. S. A., retired, Captain Philip Andrews, U. S. N., Brigadier-General Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., Captain Ashley H. Robertson, U. S. N., Colonel Frank D. McCoy, U. S. A., Pay Director Barron P. DuBois, U. S. N., Colonel Stephen M. Foote, U. S. A., Captain Joshua S. McKean, U. S. N., Captain William M. Crose, U. S. N., Colonel John C. Gresham, U. S. A., Commander Waldo Evans, U. S. N., Colonel William H. C. Bowen, U. S. A., Medical Inspector Manley Gates, U. S. N., Colonel George K. McGunneagle, U. S. A., Colonel Eben Swift, U. S. A., Colonel Lincoln Karmany, U. S. M. C., Colonel William H. Arthur, U. S. A., Colonel David P. Shanks, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Haines, U. S. M. C., Colonel Rudolph B. Ebert, U. S. A., Colonel Hamilton S. Wallace, U. S. A., Colonel George K. Hunter, U. S. A., Colonel Edgar B. Robertson, U. S. A., Colonel William A. Glassford, U. S. A., Colonel William C. Butler, U. S. A., Colonel Lee Febiger, U. S. A., Colonel William H. Heuer, U. S. A., Colonel Robert R. Stephens, U. S. A., Colonel Homer W. Wheeler, U. S. A., Colonel Samuel W. Dunning, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Euclid B. Frick, U. S. A., Colonel F. V. Von Schroeder, U. S. A., retired, Captain J. B. Murphy, U. S. A.

More than 4000 invitations will be sent out this week and the members of Mrs. Murray's committee are now busy with the work of selecting the 4000 who comprise San Francisco's and the bay cities' "400." It is expected that more than 2000 couples will take part in the dance, while 10,000 will view the pageant from the great balconies of the auditorium.

Between the regular dance numbers, the most beautiful dancers in the younger social set, paired with resplendently uniformed officers of the army and navy, will present a dozen intricately arranged pageant-dances in the glow of soft-tinted spot lights. Just what these dance numbers will be a carefully guarded secret which will not be revealed until all the details have been worked out and the chairmen of the different dancing sets have been named.

The selection of the date for the ball gives to it an added significance, as it will partake of the nature of a celebration marking the completion on the Presidio of America's greatest monument to the triumphs of peace—the exposition. The executive headquarters of the ball have been established in the Chronicle building where the headquarters of the western department of the army are located, and Mrs. Murray has established her headquarters in room 416 at the Hotel St. Francis.

The Army Relief Society, the beneficiary of the ball, provides relief, in

cases of emergency, to dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the regular army, aids in securing employment for them, creates scholarships for the education of the soldiers' orphaned minors and recently has extended its field to provide for wives and families of soldiers left without funds in the event of a sudden call to duty.

HELD COURT IN A RIVER.

The Attorney Was in a Hurry and the Judge Was Accommodating.

To act in a legal capacity while enjoying a morning swim—surely a unique record in the annals of law—once fell to the lot of Vice-Chancellor Shadwell.

The then Duke of Newcastle had commenced to cut down the timber at Clumber in such a rapid and wholesale manner as to raise the anger of his eldest son, Lord Lincoln, who, finding expostulation useless, turned to the law and sought an injunction to restrain his father. Although it was a long vacation, he ordered his solicitor to press matters forward, for the magnificent trees were falling at an alarming rate.

So up to town posted the attorney and had the affidavits drawn up the same night. The following morning he repaired to the vice-chancellor's house on the banks of the Thames, to find on his arrival that the chancellor had gone for his morning's swim.

With exemplary presence of mind he chartered a boat, and, after a stiff pull, came up with the judge and at once stated his case. Meanwhile the vice-chancellor trod water, and, on the injunction being formally applied for, granted it forthwith and resumed his swim.

FACTORY EQUIPMENT CHANGES.

The manufacturer of to-day is looking for production first, last and all the time, and he hesitates at nothing which will increase his output and improve the productive efficiency of his factory. The development of the factory itself has kept pace with the improved methods of manufacture, and it has changed from a grimy, ill-lighted place with oily floors and smoky windows to a clean, well-lighted and roomy building with floors which are swept and cleansed daily. The change in machine tools is also very marked, heavier construction throughout being the rule, giving greater rigidity and making possible the use of coarser than was permissible on the lighter machines. Speeds and feeds can be rapidly changed to suit any condition and the shifting of belts has been very nearly eliminated. Guards are provided for the safety of the operator, and convenience of handling has received a great deal of attention. Individual motor drives are now obtainable on any of the modern machine tools, and progressive manufacturers are tending more and more to adopt this method of developing power. Without a doubt the time is not far distant when the up-to-date factory will have entirely dispensed with cumbersome line-shafting and countershafts, and will have adopted the individual motor-drive to the exclusion of the old methods.

In connection with improved methods of manufacture, we must not forget the important factor of high-speed steel, which has revolutionized cutting speeds, and has thereby greatly increased production. As a matter of fact the advent of high-speed steel has been one of the primary causes influencing the development of the modern machine tool.

Overhead traveling cranes and individual air or electric hoists are considered a necessity in the modern factory in order to handle the work to the best advantage, while motor-driven shop trucks, carrying heavy loads, roll silently from one department to another in a fraction of the time formerly required when work was carted around the shop by a laborer pulling or pushing a hand truck.

Progress.

"My daughter is having her voice cultivated."
"Is it improving?"
"It's growing stronger. She used to be heard only two apartments away. Now we get complaints from the next building."

BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE WANTS CO-OPERATION

The Beautification Committee of the San Mateo County Civic Center has asked the co-operation of the San Mateo County Development Association in the plan to inaugurate immediately a vigorous campaign for planting flowers along either side of El Camino Real through the county. Red geraniums and poppies are the flowers that have been suggested for this work of beautification. Mrs. A. S. Kalenborn is the president and Mrs. J. D. Bromfield the secretary of the beautification committee, which has delegations of workers now collecting plants and seeds.

This work will help to improve the appearance of our highways and the support of every Peninsula resident is needed in this connection. San Mateo county is being looked up to by the Panama-Pacific Exposition directors as the "Floral County" of California. While we are ready to do our share in the way of floral decorations at the county's booths in the exposition exhibit, San Mateo county should do something to beautify itself in its home surroundings. Realizing this, the club women have undertaken the project of planting flowers along the state highway. Work of this kind is also being done in the various municipalities of our county.

The San Mateo County Development Association has secured data relating to the interurban bus and electric lines in operation between Tacoma and Puyallup which should be extremely interesting to us in view of the fact that an automobile bus line is soon to be established between San Francisco and Peninsula points. The information received shows conclusively that a bus line, if properly operated, comes in direct competition with a steam or electric road.

The Tacoma News of October 25 publishes the following statement in connection with the losses which the trolley system has sustained because of the operation of the automobile buses:

"Buses get business. The electric interurban lines show decreased business. Local passenger business on the Puget Sound electric line between Tacoma and Seattle and on the Puyallup short line has taken such a slump since the automobile buses were put in the service that a special report has been filed with the state public service commission. The August business this year, as compared with the same month last year, dropped from 226,171 passengers to 99,484, while the through business to Seattle remained about the same, according to the report. The revenues are reported nearly \$8000 less, while the railway people say their expenses jumped up about \$1000 more than last year."

The facts show that the automobile situation solves, in a large measure, the transportation problems of interurban communities. The above figures indicate that the proposed Peninsula motor bus system, when in operation, will make the steam railroads and the electric line directors sit up and take notice. It is to be remembered that the motor car bus service is being operated only between Tacoma, with a population of 85,000, and Puyallup, with a population of 5000, with practically an undeveloped territory as the connecting link between these two points.

How different is the situation here! San Francisco has a population of 500,000. There are almost 40,000 people in San Mateo county. Then there is the traffic in Santa Clara county which will find an outlet, more or less, on the Peninsula bus service. The solution of many transportation difficulties will probably be found in the establishment and maintenance of such a motor bus service.

As a Clown Sees Us.

"It is lots of fun to watch the big crowds that throng the circus or any huge amusement place," says a famous clown. "Just as soon as they get within the doors they all grow younger except the children, and they become just a wee bit older. Highbrows call it the psychology of the happy crowd, but we clowns say it's the 'old uns getting gay.'"

"A great big crowd, no matter how

old or dignified they may be in every day life, are just about nine years when they smell the sawdust in the ring. My, it's fun to watch them! Many a time we clowns laugh in real happiness just because the 'old uns' make us laugh with their happiness."

BREAKING THE BANK.

A Feat That Is No Longer Possible at Monte Carlo.

Among the classic system players who gained great sums at Monte Carlo was Charles Wells, adventurer and inventor, who went to Monte Carlo with the money of other people, to "win or lose it all" in testing his great idea. He played also on the simple chances, a modification of the famous method of D'Alembert, the great mathematician. Wells began with a stake of ten units, decreasing to nine if he won, but increasing to eleven if he lost. His game was a kind of swinging of the pendulum, going up one way to twenty units and the other down to one.

For a time he contrived to prosper so sensationally that the tables at which he played had occasionally to stop for a few minutes until more money was brought. This was "breaking the bank" and gained Wells the honor of becoming the hero of a popular music hall song.

Nowadays, however, no successful player can have the thrilling joy of breaking the bank. As soon as it is seen that one gambler or more may reduce the funds of a table to a low ebb, more money is unostentatiously brought by one of the footmen, and play never stops for an instant.

Charles Wells figured in the criminal courts of Paris, where he boasted he had won \$400,000 from the casino.

ROYAL DOUBLES.

Understudies Who Played the Role of Monarch in Public.

In a land of distrust like Russia it is only natural that the precautions taken should be of the most drastic order; hence the use of a royal understudy who had always been a conspicuous figure at that court. Indeed, it was the understudy of the late Czar Alexander III—a man named Komaroff—who was murdered in Moscow some years ago, when the murderer thought he had covered himself with glory by assassinating the czar.

Nicholas, like his father before him, has an understudy, and the many state functions he attended at the opening of his reign, when the relations with his people were less strained than they are to-day, were attended for the most part by proxy.

No monarch, however, made such frequent use of his understudy as the late Emperor William of Germany. Every day as the clock struck 12 the emperor came out and bowed on the palace balcony. It was until some time after the emperor's demise that the secret was made known that the man who appeared daily on the balcony was the royal understudy. And the person who gave the secret away was the great Bismarck.

Smugglers' Philanthropy.

At Broadmoor and Perth, England, the criminal lunatics have a free supply of the most exquisite pipe tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. In fact, they smoke far finer stuff than the average rich man. Yet all this good tobacco costs the government nothing. The smugglers of England pay for the smoking of the criminal insane. It is from her confiscated smuggled tobacco that England fills the tobacco boxes of Perth and Broadmoor.

Courtesy.

It has been said that courtesy is to the daily intercourse of life what fragrance is to the flower. It ought to be just as steady, as unconscious, as gently pervasive as that, and it is just as certain to be noticed and appreciated as the rich perfume of a rose or the delicious scent of a lily.

In His Favor.

The bandit was dying.
"Just credit me with one thing, boys," he said to the newspaper reporters. "I never blamed my goin' wrong on to the movin' pictures."

To-morrow will be like to-day. Life wastes itself while we are preparing to live.—Emerson.

VENOMOUS WEAPONS.

Blowguns of the Mangeromas and Their Poisoned Arrows.

The mysterious poison with which some of the South American tribes smear the points of their arrows is a thick syrup made by boiling together parts of the strychnos toxifera vine and other plants and a number of the deadly venomous black ants of the Amazon region.

Instead of a bow the Mangeromas use a blowgun, a very ingenious weapon. It is made from a tall, hollow reed that grows near the river banks, and at one end it has a mouthpiece made from the hollowed half of the fruit of the Aracara palm. When the hunter sees a monkey or bird in the top of a tree, often 100 feet above him, he puts the mouthpiece to his lips. With his left hand he finds the necessary elevation, fills his lungs with air and blows into the tube with no apparent exertion. The arrow flies out swiftly and silently. Almost as soon as the animal is struck it drops to the ground paralyzed.

The flesh of the game is not injured by the poison. Like the venom of snakes, it is dangerous when introduced into the vascular system, but harmless when taken into the stomach. The action of the drug on birds culminates in from three to four minutes; a monkey died in five minutes and a three-toed sloth expired in seven minutes. A human being cannot survive more than fifteen minutes. The slightest scratch means inevitable death. Even the Indians know no antidote.

Constantine and Sofia.

Sofia, it is curious to recall, might have been Constantinople if Constantine had adhered to the preference he felt at one time for it. Several places were thought of as the site of the new Rome before the unrivalled natural advantages of Byzantium secured the honor, among them Troy and Serdica in Modesia, which we now know as Sofia. "Serdica is my Rome" was an actual saying of Constantine, who was almost certainly born not far off, at Nish, for the claim of York to be his birthplace is generally abandoned. But "Constantinople" would not have meant what it has if it had been fixed anywhere but on the Bosphorus.

Aeroplane Poison.

He was a wag and was a spectator at an aeroplane contest.

"That's a terrible poison that's been discovered," he remarked amiably to no one in particular.

"What's it called?" inquired an elderly gentleman beside him.

"Why, aeroplane poison, of course!" came the curt reply.

"Is it deadly?" asked the E. G.

"I should say so!" jerked out the juvenile wag.

"And how much would kill a person?" went on the questioning one.

"Oh, one drop!" came the retort.

Then that particular group became the less by one.

Martin's Way.

Irishmen are inclined to word perversion; but, says a writer, the following description of slow speech, which often degenerated into a stammer, shows that occasionally they use the best words possible in explaining a thing:

"It's a quare sort uv way Martin talks," said Pat. "It's as if he tuk the wurdus out uv his mout' an' looked at 'em before he gives 'em to yez."

Grateful to Him.

She—Oh, Jack, I'm awfully glad you proposed.

He—Then you accept me?

She—Well, no; but, you see, your proposal puts me even with Kitty Cobb, who had the most of any girl in our set.

Wearing Out.

Let us not be at all disheartened if we find ourselves wearing out, for to wear out is but one of the natural processes of life. Only let us make sure that we are wearing out over something that is worth while.—Phillips Brooks.

Some of the world's first gentlemen and scholars and patriots were farmers and to-day some of the world's best thought is given to farming.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city.

The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

South San Francisco is on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller & Co. Paint Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, the Pacific Coast Steel Company, the Pacific Car and Equipment Company, the Standard Corrugated Pipe Works, the Shaw Batcher Pipe Works, Enterprise Foundry and Prest-o-Lite Works. The Meese-Gottfried Machinery Company of San Francisco and the American Marble and Mosaic Company have purchased land and will soon operate. South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfill all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

NEXT TIME

YOU BAKE---

USE

CALIFENE

It will make your friends wonder how you get that nice, rich, savory crust they somehow cannot bake. Be generous. Give them the secret. Tell them about Califene, the new shortening that makes every baking day cheerful. Be sure they remember the name Califene, made in South San Francisco and sold everywhere in California.

ASK YOUR DEALER

Manufactured from the purest vegetable oil and selected beef fat in a modern and sanitary plant
under the watchful eyes of U. S. Government Inspectors.

Western Meat Company

THE ENTERPRISE

Published every Saturday by the
Enterprise Publishing Co.
E. I. Woodman, Manager.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter, December 19, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance.....\$2.00
Six Months ".....1.00
Three Months ".....50

Office on Linden Avenue, near Bank

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

The dark, stuffy stalls with a little shelf and a big ballot and small candle for light were not conducive to a fair vote. If the candidates want the voice of the people, who pay the expenses, they should at least have it decently comfortable.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services for the Twenty-second Sunday After Trinity.

Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Text for sermon, St. Matthew XVIII, verses 21 and 22: "Peter said unto Jesus, Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times? Jesus saith unto him, I say not unto thee, Until seven times; but, Until seventy times seven."

The following hymns will be sung:
422. Lead us, O Father, in the paths of peace.
434. Jesu, the very thought of Thee,
With sweetness fills the breast.
584. Go, labor on! spent and be spent!
Thy joy to do the Father's will.
667. My God, my Father, while I stray
Far from my home in life's rough way,
Oh, teach me from my heart to say,
"Thy will be done."

Collect for the Day.

Lord, we beseech Thee to keep Thy household the church in continual godliness; that through Thy protection it may be free from all adversities and devoutly given to serve Thee in all good works, to the glory of Thy name; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace Church Altar Society.

The Altar Society held its initial meeting last Saturday afternoon. The following officers were elected: President, Beatrice Eikerinkotter; vice-president, Marguerite Kiessling; secretary, Myrtle Kiessling.
The meetings will be held regularly every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Knights of King Arthur.

A castle of the Knights of King Arthur will be organized in the Guild Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The only requirement for membership will be that the boys attend some Sunday school. Boys from other Sunday schools will be under no obligation whatever to Grace Church.

The Altar Society is planning to beautify the grounds about the church with red geraniums.

Vagabond Spiders.

The spider world has a vagabond which builds no nest or web, being content to use her marvelous silk in the construction only of a sac in which to lay her eggs. It does not grow to be more than half an inch in length, but it is among the most active of all spiders, and in the United States alone there are nearly a score of species of these little soldiers of fortune living nowhere and roaming the damp fields in search of prey.—National Geographical Society Bulletin.

Paid in Full.

"I was so disappointed that I was out the other day when you called, Miss Percival."

"So was I. I felt sure I'd find you, because as I turned the corner I saw you go in."—Boston Transcript.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The county board of supervisors met in regular session in Redwood City last Monday.

In addition to regular routine business the following was transacted:

A petition was received from the Fifth Addition Improvement Club of San Bruno, protesting against the closing of Tanforan crossing by the Southern Pacific at that place.

The surveyor presented a communication from the railroad company stating that permission to close Tanforan crossing had been received from the State Railroad Commission, and that it was the intention to open a new crossing at Linden avenue.

The matter was referred to the district attorney for investigation.

The application of W. R. Markt for a class A license in the first township was taken up.

J. J. Bullock, representing Markt, asked that the board first investigate the charges made against him by one Marie Linde Gassner. Mr. Bullock then presented the affidavits of W. R. Markt, Harry Kat, John W. Stephenson, Chauncey Denike, William P. Riordan, George W. Ford and Albert McWilliams, denying the charge of Marine Linde Gassner, aged 17, that on August 31st last she had been drunk in Markt's saloon.

Supervisor MacBain moved that the charges be declared untrue. He was seconded by Supervisor Casey and the motion was lost, Supervisor Casey voting in the negative and Supervisor Francis refusing to vote.

A second motion was made by Supervisor MacBain, to the effect that it be the order that the charges were not proven. This motion was seconded and carried.

The applications of W. R. Markt and Peter Testa for a renewal of their liquor licenses were then denied.

A communication was received from the Beautification Committee of the San Mateo County Center asking that the board assist in the ornamentation of El Camino Real through the first, second and third townships by the planting of red geraniums on both sides of the road.

It was ordered on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Casey, that the committee make its application to the State Highway Commission, the real custodians of the road.

A resolution adopted by the San Francisco board of supervisors was presented, calling the board's attention to the "doubtful feasibility" of Amendment 14 on the election ballot, as such a law would greatly increase the cost of elections. The communication was ordered filed.

A communication was received from J. R. Eubanks, giving a list of the county orphans entitled to state aid. The communication was filed.

The Armstrong Nurseries of Ontario, California, sent a communication asking for information regarding the county's regulations of the shipment of nursery stock.

The clerk was directed to inform the writer that the county had no such ordinance, as it depended upon the state regulation of that traffic.

Clark & Henery were granted an extension of thirty days on their contract on the Bay Shore road in the first district, on motion of Supervisor Casey, seconded by Supervisor MacBain.

The petition for the incorporation of San Bruno was taken up. W. J. Locke, representing the petitioners, addressed the board and accepted the modification of boundaries.

It was ordered, on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Francis, that the matter be postponed two weeks to permit of the adjustment of certain road matters in the proposed incorporation.

It was ordered, on motion of Supervisor MacBain, seconded by Supervisor Casey, that the clerk publish notices declaring the board's intention to purchase what is known as the Drew property in Redwood City for a jail site.

A communication was received from the Tourist Association of Central California suggesting that moving picture films be supplied for the purpose of advertising the county's at-

FRATERNAL ORDERS

(By Harry Edwards.)

L. O. O. M.

Sunday last was a great day for officers and members and visiting brothers of the Loyal Order of Moose of the World at San Mateo.

The dedication of Moose Hall on First avenue was the cause of the gathering. Representatives of the various lodges in the Peninsula region were present, the number of which would have been many times larger but for the weather conditions that prevailed. The Loyal Whites of No. 26 of San Francisco and other members of said lodge crowded the special car conveying them from the metropolis, which arrived at 11 o'clock. Awaiting them was the drill team of San Jose Lodge who received them with the officers and members of No. 804, and "Howdy, pap," was on the lips of every brother. They at once got to business and after the parade again reached the plaza. There the Loyal Whites of No. 26 presented the drill work for which they are noted and received the applause of the large company gathered there. Then to the Moose Hall, a class A concrete building of two stories. The ground floor is to be used as a club-room, billiard room and the various purposes of social enjoyment. The upper story, the lodge room, with fine maple floor, committee rooms, kitchen, etc., makes the building self-contained for all and any purpose that may be required.

The dedication took place at 1:30 p. m., when the beautiful service was conducted by the combined drill teams under the chairmanship of Colonel L. A. Eaton, secretary of No. 26, who is also the colonel of the Loyal Legion. It was an affair to stir the hearts of all those included in the defending circle and will redound to those who support the principles of Purity, Aid and Progress. Too much praise cannot be given those having the affair in charge. E. L. McKennon, secretary of No. 804, was a very busy man. At the banquet there was enough and to spare. The work of the drill teams, the speeches of those called on and general arrangements will be remembered by the visitors and reflect great credit on the officers and members of No. 804. May the future success of the lodge prove the wisdom of their efforts.

* * *

U. A. O. D.

Shannon's Prize Poem.

We have pleasure in publishing the

following poem, published by Brother Frank G. Williams of Shannon Lodge of New Zealand and winner of the competition for a trophy presented by P. A. Brother E. J. King. The sentiments are such as may be accepted as a criterion by our order and are worthy of a man of very broad principles as the writer must be:

When you join the Druids, friend,
Try and act the man;
Knock off all your shady ways—
He can who thinks he can.
Don't forget a kindness,
However great or small,
Remember that misfortune
May overtake us all.

Keep the banner flying,
Help a dog though lame,
Never give up trying,
But don't do it for fame.
Let benevolence be your motto,
Always first and last,
The future may be sunshine,
Though cloudy was the past.

If you have a grievance
With a brother Druid,
Face him at the lodge, friend,
Don't wash it down with "fluid."
Remember we are brothers;
The term to me sounds grand;
And what more fitting motto
Than: United we stand?
—The Druidic Gazette.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California. Investment and Construction Co. of California, a corporation, Plaintiff, vs. Ben Wadler and Betsy Wadler, his wife, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1914, in the above-entitled action, in said Superior Court, wherein the above-named Plaintiff obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure against the said Defendant on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1914, which said judgment and decree was on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1914, recorded in judgment book 9th of said Court, at page 40, I am commanded to sell all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of San Mateo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of San Mateo, State of California, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Being the whole of lot Numbered Twenty-six (26) in Block 'C' as the same is designated and delineated upon that certain map entitled 'Map of Mission Street Tract, in San Mateo County, Cal.,' which said map was filed for record in the office of the County Recorder of said County of San Mateo, on the 21st day of January, 1907, the original of which map is now of record therein in Block 'D' of Maps at page 50, and a copy thereof recorded in Book 4 of Maps at page 51."

Together, with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

And public notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 7th day of December, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Court House door in Redwood City, County of San Mateo, State of California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the U. S.

Dated November 6, A. D. 1914.

J. H. MANSFIELD,

Commissioner appointed by said Court.

Heim Goldman, Mills Bldg., S. F., Attorney for Plaintiff.

11-5-5t

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY.

Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., meets at Metropolitan Hall first Friday every month for Stated meetings.
E. N. Brown, Master.
H. F. Mingledorff, Secretary.

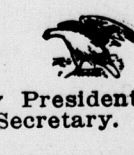


South San Francisco Lodge, No. 850, The Fraternal Brotherhood, meets every 2d and 4th Mondays in Lodge Hall.
W. C. Schneider, President.
Leon DeLange, Secretary.

Tippecanoe Tribe No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.
Frank Robinson, Sachem
G. E. Kiessling, Chief of Records.



South City Aerie No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Tuesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m.
Oswald Lockhart, Worthy President.
Geo. A. Kneese, Secretary.
Visiting brothers welcome.



San Mateo Lodge, No. 7, Journeymen Butchers, P. and B. A., meets every 1st and 3d Mondays in the Lodge Hall, at 7:30 p. m.
Peter Lind, President.
J. E. Sullivan, Secretary.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

DENTIST

Office: Kauffmann Building

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.

DR. H. G. PLYMIRE
Surgeon

Hours: 1 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Office, 500 Grand Avenue, South S. F.

J. W. COLEBERD

ATTORNEY AT LAW

South San Francisco, San Mateo Co., Cal.

Phone Main 222

IVAN W. KEITH, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office Hours: 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 p. m.

403 Grand Ave. South San Francisco.

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Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates.

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HAY AND GRAIN

Office: With Wells, Fargo & Co.
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A Complete Stock of

New Spring Styles

—OF—

L. A. Crossett and W. B. Douglas
SHOES

Standard Price Goods

Dowd's Shoe Store

Phone 365.

F. FURINO

Sanitary Plumbing and Gasfitting
Tinning and Jobbing. Estimates furnished new work. All work guaranteed.
553 Grand Avenue

South San Francisco California

A. G. BISSETT

CONTRACTOR

All kinds of Grading, Excavating and Dirt Hauling done. South San Francisco, Cal.

"The Hub"

Chas. Guidi Tailoring Co.
A fine set of Rogers' Silverware will be given away on New Year's evening. Come in and get particulars.

313-315 GRAND AVE.

Expert Hair Cutting, Hot

Baths, Razors Honed

—AT—
METROPOLITAN BARBER SHOP

South City Lumber and Supply Co.

Linden and Baden Aves.

South San Francisco, Cal.

BELGIAN RELIEF MOVEMENT RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

(From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.)

San Francisco, Nov. 6, 1914.

A committee of army officers and experts from the agricultural college at the University of California has selected the following list of non-perishable foodstuffs for the California relief ship cargo to be sent to the starving women and children of Belgium: Wheat, flour, beans, cornmeal, oatmeal, hominy, dried apples, dried peaches, dried prunes, dried apricots, raisins, coffee in sealed tins, rice, macaroni, bacon, canned salmon, onions.

The question of free transportation to the seaboard for all supplies consigned to the Belgian relief committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been definitely settled by the following joint letter from the companies named:

San Francisco, Nov. 5, 1914.

Mr. C. F. Michaels, President Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.—Dear Sir: When the giver of foodstuffs for the relief of the Belgian famine sufferers is located at a point in California on the line of the transportation companies named below, such foodstuffs consigned to the Belgian relief committee in such manner that committee may designate will be carried to the port of San Francisco free of charge. This free movement will extend only during the period to be designated by the relief committee to connect with the relief ship sailing from the port of San Francisco.

If the steamer carrying these foodstuffs calls at San Pedro or San Diego, or both, these carriers will in that event give free transportation in like manner from points in Southern California.

Southern Pacific Company, Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, Western Pacific Railway Company, San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railway Company, Northern Pacific Railroad Company, McCloud River Railroad Company, Peninsular Railway Company, Pacific Electric Railway Company, Northern Electric Railway Company, Oakland, Antioch and Eastern Railway Company, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company, California Transportation Company, California Navigation and Imp. Company, Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railway Company.

Supplies from north of the Tehachapi and Santa Barbara must be consigned to the Belgian relief committee of the chamber of commerce at San Francisco, south of the Tehachapi they must be consigned to San Pedro or San Diego, whichever is the most convenient point. In Southern California, however, shipping instructions will be issued by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce.

Consign your shipments through your local chamber of commerce wherever possible; in those towns where there is no active chamber of commerce or none at all, railroad agents are authorized to receive such shipments from individual contributors and assist the consignee in the proper marking of the contribution for shipment.

The mass meeting on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange Friday afternoon was enthusiastic and largely attended. It was announced that subscriptions amounting to approximately \$60,000 had been received before the meeting opened. In addition there were donations of beans by the carload from the Stockton Rotary Club, a carload of dried fruit by the citizens of Selma and from individuals and firms flour and wheat by the hundred sacks.

Archbishop Riordan and Bishop Hanna have been added to the general committee and the Archbishop has announced that a collection would be taken on the following Sunday in all the churches of the diocese for the benefit of the starving ones in Belgium.

Everything is now in working order; take your contribution, however small, to your local chamber of commerce or to the railroad agent in your town for shipment to the Belgian relief committee of the San Francisco chamber of commerce. Local chambers must

keep San Francisco advised, daily if possible, of the amount of foodstuffs on hand in order that the routing of collecting cars may be carried on in the quickest and most convenient manner.

We note with much interest the way some of our enterprising local dealers are putting forth every effort this fall to make their stores attractive. This week the South City Lumber and Supply Company, South San Francisco, Cal., whose progressive policy has been strongly shown this fall by their large, attractive advertisements in our columns, have a fine window entirely devoted to house paint.

On close inspection one finds not only the usual display of paint cans, but long cards showing rows of houses in new and handsome combinations of colors for exterior painting. An attractive window border brightens the appearance of the whole store and draws much attention from the passers-by. It attractively illustrates how easily and well any shabby surface in or about the house can be fixed up.

The South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company deserves much credit for this window and we are sure it will prove of much benefit in reminding people of the many things around their homes that can easily be beautified at housecleaning time.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.
Epworth League, 6:45 p. m.
Preaching service, 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m.
Junior Epworth League, Friday, 3:30 p. m.
Everybody welcome.

CONDENSED WAR NEWS

PARIS—The readers of "Les Annales" took a vote on a new name for Eau de Cologne, and decided on Eau de Louvain.

PETROGRAD—All the Russian newspapers express only enthusiastic gratification at Turkey's entrance into the war, declaring that it makes the Turkish question possible of settlement at once and for all time.

LONDON—The "Daily Mail's" Copenhagen correspondent says he learns that Germany is preparing to issue a new war loan of \$1,250,000,000 and will advance a preliminary war contribution to Turkey of \$50,000,000.

MELBOURNE (Australia)—The imperial government has consented to assist Australia with a loan of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000). This sum will be advanced in two installments of £10,000,000 each, repayable in five years.

CHICAGO—Buyers for English merchants have made arrangements through banks for the purchase of all available storage eggs in Chicago. Six hundred thousand eggs made up the first shipment consigned to London dealers.

GENEVA—News has reached here that Germany, to avoid sinister rumors, is giving every facility to the consuls of the United States and other neutral nations to visit the camps in which the war prisoners are interned. The object is to show that the prisoners are well treated and, this, it is asserted, have been proven to be true.

PARIS—The "Journal" says the King and Queen of the Belgians are living in a small, scantily furnished villa near Furnes, where they have been continually under shell fire since they quitted Antwerp. The Queen has worn the same dress daily. It is a plain navy blue tailored costume, with a blue sash encircled by a white ribbon. In this costume she attends mass in the village church with the peasants and visits the soldiers in the trenches.

Britain's Capital Crimes.

There are five capital offenses under British law—murder, high treason, piracy, arson in the port of London and attempts to destroy public arsenals.

Maud—Kitty married a man a good deal older than she, so I hear.
Marine—Older! Why, he's twice her real age and three times the age she says she is.

For Rent—Large barn, suitable for automobile or horse and wagon. Mrs. W. Hyland, 417 Linden avenue, South San Francisco.

JOHNSON REMAINS STATE'S GOVERNOR

Prohibition, Eight-Hour Law and Prize-Fights Beaten

In the latest reports from the state, 3,556 scattered precincts out of 4,585 give the following totals:

Governor—Johnson, 313,755; Frederick, 195,668; Curtin, 85,548.
Senator—Phelan, 208,961; Knowland, 182,402; Heney, 178,138.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Angellotti, 234,309; Conley, 210,253.

Associate Justices of Supreme Court (two elected)—Lawlor, 246,425; Murphy, 170,736; Shaw, 170,541; James, 125,268.

The result of Tuesday's election on Governor, Senator and Congressmen having been decided by the earlier returns, interest later centered on the results in the balloting for Chief Justice, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Appellate Court for the first San Francisco district, and the different amendments.

With a complete check kept throughout the state on only four or five of the amendments, and with scattering returns as to other amendments, it is now possible to gather an approximately accurate return on the proposals on the blanket ballot. Complete returns from 3,324 out of 4,585 precincts in the state showed:

Prohibition.
For 172,896
Against 294,653
Red Light Abatement.
For the law 154,134
Against the law 165,259

Prize Fights.
To abolish 145,045
To permit 124,166

Ralph Merritt of the University of California sent out the information that the university bonds of \$1,800,000 have unquestionably carried by a good majority.

The final vote on the red light abatement law will be exceedingly close. On the face of it this law is defeated, with about 1,200 precincts to hear from. Los Angeles County will give a majority of 6,000 in favor of this law. The vote will be very close, with the chances favoring the defeat of the law.

From latest reports the result of the vote on the amendments and initiative and referendum propositions is:

Beaten—Constitutional convention; prohibition; eight-hour law; local taxation law (single tax proposition); allowing taxpayers only to vote on bond issues; voting by absent electors; non-sale of game; preferential primary law; increasing assembly pay-roll; authorizing municipally owned utilities to invade other municipalities without consent; extra sessions of Appellate Courts; place of payment of bonds and interest; exempting educational buildings from taxation; Sunday law, called "one day rest in seven"; drugless practice; scheme to reopen the Barbary Coast (San Francisco); cemetery removal (San Francisco).

Doubtful—Red light abatement; investment companies' act (blue-sky law); water commission act; regulating investment companies; as to constitutional conventions; deposit of public moneys; condemnation for public purposes; city and county consolidations and annexations; land title law; valuation of utilities by Railroad Commission; \$3,000,000 bond for state buildings at Sacramento; San Francisco state building; \$1,250,000 bond for Los Angeles public building; minimum wage; San Francisco harbor improvement act.

Carried—Exempting vessels from taxation; abolishing poll tax; university bonds, \$1,800,000; allowing Alameda County to issue exposition bonds; city and county consolidations; abolishing prize fights; as to municipal charters; legislative control of irrigation, drainage and reclamation districts; as to county charters; Railroad Commission to fix rates for utilities in cities; as to incorporation of municipalities; empowering Imperial Valley to issue bonds on canal in Mexico; Governor may become United States Senator during term of office; property of municipalities outside of municipality to be subject to local taxation; suspension of prohibition law. This becomes inoperative because prohibition is beaten; miscarriage of justice; prevents prohibition elections for eight years.

The membership of the sixty-fourth

Congress, as the result of Tuesday's election, excluding a few contests still in doubt, will be as follows: House of Representatives—Democrats, 229; Republicans, 196; Progressives, 7; Socialist, 1; Independent, 1. Democratic majority, 24. Senate—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 39; Progressive, 1. Democratic majority, 13.

Oregon, Washington, Colorado and Arizona were swung into the "Dry" column by Tuesday's election. In Ohio, where State-wide prohibition was defeated, a new campaign to bring it about is already under way. The next Missouri Legislature will be "Dry." Prohibition appears, on the latest returns, to have carried every county in Oregon.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The meat packers of Chicago are said to have enough European orders on hand to keep them running full time for a year.

The Department of Agriculture has quarantined the Union stockyards at Chicago to prevent shipment of cattle except for immediate slaughter, because of foot and mouth disease.

The election to recall Mayor Albee and Commissioner Robert Dieck and William Brewster of Portland, Ore., indicate the recall movement has failed decisively, the Mayor being retained by a vote of more than 2 to 1.

Five thousand dollars was cabled by the American Red Cross to the International Relief Committee for the fund to maintain the prisoners' bureau at Geneva, through which information of the ill and wounded prisoners of all countries may be obtained.

A cable message from Ambassador Page in London, declaring that England had made copper absolute contraband, crossed a message from the Washington State Department ordering Ambassador Page to protest against the seizure of the Kroonland, laden with copper, by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

An outlet for the tied-up cotton markets of this country was worked out in Washington when at a conference of Federal Reserve and private bankers, together with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British treasury, it was simultaneously agreed to open the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges on November 16, the day set for the opening of the Federal Reserve Banks.

When it became generally known that the Washington Government had failed to comply with the request of the Mexican Foreign Office that the United States fix a definite date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz, Mexican Scottish Rite Masons printed thousands of proclamations calling upon the citizens to arm themselves and drive the invading foreigners from the shores of Mexico.

Austrian textile manufacturers are worried over the question of obtaining further supplies of cotton from America. They fear all their efforts will fail even though attempts have been made to obtain this commodity through neutral states. The stocks of cotton in Austria are sufficient to last only a few weeks. The situation in the mills is becoming desperate.

BRITISH CRUISER SHELLS AKABAH

Land and Sea Attacks Begun Against Turkey

Russia and Great Britain have begun vigorous defensive campaigns against Turkey. According to an official announcement from Constantinople, Russian troops attacked Turks on the Caucasian frontier at several points, but were compelled to retire. The energetic resistance of the Turkish troops, according to the claims of the Turkish War Ministry, were responsible for heavy losses suffered by the Russians.

The British cruiser Minerva attacked the fortified town of Akabah, in Arabia, on the arm of the Red Sea, and occupied the seaport after destroying the barracks, the forts and the postoffice.

According to wireless reports from Berlin dispatches have been received from Athens stating that 15,000 Turkish troops already are in Egypt, and the Turkish soldiers marching against Russia number about 300,000.

There is no indication of England receding from her position outlined in the demand for the dismissal by Turkey of the Germans in her army and navy, the dismantling of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and the cessation of further warlike activity, such as the continued mobilization of her land forces.

An official announcement in Berlin says that Turkey had pledged her word not to attempt an Islamic movement in Libya, and there is no cause for the Italian uneasiness regarding Tripoli. This indicates a betrayal of anxiety on the part of the Sublime Porte that Italy may be drawn in.

Meanwhile Germany has been flooding Turkey with officers and men who speak Turkish and who will command Turkish detachments equipped with arms the Germans are declared to have supplied.

Until definite guarantees are given by Russia, England and France for the protection of Turkish subjects, the Ottoman Empire will hold practically as hostages all the subjects of the Triple entente within its territory.

All indications are that the Grand Vizier of Turkey is making every effort to conciliate the Triple entente powers, but his endeavors are being blocked by the Young Turks' influence, dominated by the German spirit.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the GREAT ABATTOIR at

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
San Mateo County, California

Curis Bros.

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Staple Groceries, Fine Fruit and Vegetables
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Fall Goods Arriving

Just received, a large assortment of Tennis Flannels at 8 1-3 and 10c a Yard

Teazle-downs and Daisy Cloth, 12½c a Yard.

Worsted Dress Goods, just the thing for children's school dresses, 25c a Yard.

W. C. SCHNEIDER

227 Grand Avenue

South San Francisco

South San Francisco RAILROAD TIME TABLE

September, 1914.

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:08 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:01 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
7:16 a. m.
7:42 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:03 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:44 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
9:23 a. m.
9:53 a. m.
11:28 a. m.
1:42 p. m.
3:42 p. m.
5:14 p. m.
5:32 p. m.
7:28 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
(Except Saturday and Sunday)
11:39 p. m.
(Saturday and Sunday)

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:47 a. m.
7:17 a. m.
(Except Sunday)
8:28 a. m.
10:58 a. m.
11:58 a. m.
1:37 p. m.
3:17 p. m.
4:36 p. m.
5:24 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
5:58 p. m.
6:25 p. m.
(Except Sunday)
6:46 p. m.
8:28 p. m.
9:47 p. m.
12:02 p. m.
(Theatre Train)

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. Money order office open from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mails leave Post Office twenty minutes before trains.

MAILS DISPATCHED.

South, 6:47 a. m.
North, 8:04 a. m.
South, 11:57 a. m.
North, 12:13 p. m.
South, 2:26 p. m.
North, 3:42 p. m.
North, 7:03 p. m.

MAILS RECEIVED.

North, 6:02 a. m.
North, 11:57 a. m.
South, 12:13 p. m.
North, 2:26 p. m.
South, 3:42 p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CITY OFFICIALS

TRUSTEES—G. W. Holston (President), F. A. Cunningham, Geo. H. Wallace, J. H. Kelley, J. C. McGovern.
Clerk.....W. J. Smith
Treasurer.....E. P. Kauffmann
Recorder.....Wm. Rehberg
Attorney.....J. W. Coleberd
Marshal.....H. W. Kneese
Night Watchman.....W. P. Acheson
Health Officer.....Dr. I. W. Keith
BOARD OF HEALTH—Dr. H. G. Plymire, E. E. Cunningham, Wm. Hickey, Dr. I. W. Keith, Geo. Kneese (Secretary).

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—P. D. Broner, C. C. Conrad, E. N. Brown.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....A. McSweeney
District Attorney.....Franklin Swart
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....H. O. Heiner
Sheriff.....J. H. Mansfield
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Cor. and Pub. Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....W. G. Beattie, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....James T. Casey
Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Johnson
.....John F. Davis
Constables.....Jas. C. Wallace
.....J. H. Parker
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham

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TRY A WANT AD.

After a Great Battle What of the Wounded?

What becomes of the grievously wounded that are falling in the great battles of this war? Are they properly cared for or are many of them left upon the field to be trampled by men and horses of the advancing armies, and do many of them die there without care?

And what becomes of the great heaps of the slain, piled five deep in long winrows? Are they all buried, or are many left to lie where they fall?

These are questions that are answered fully in "The War Manual" edition of the World's Work. And the following extracts are made in large part from it:

His Own Surgeon if Possible.

Every soldier of every army carries, in a sealed box, a first aid packet, consisting of a bandage, antiseptic gauze and adhesive plaster. A part of the training of the soldier is how to use these, and if the wound is slight and in an accessible place he may apply the dressing himself; if more severe, a comrade may apply it for him.

The wounded soldier, with or without first aid dressing, if he is able to walk, passes back to the rear to the field hospital, which is always more or less sheltered from the fire of the armies. If he is unable to walk, he is carried by on a litter by the hospital corps. As soon as he can stand transportation he is passed on to the general hospital and thence in due time to the convalescent camp to recuperate.

The Unlucky 10 Per Cent.

The medical staff of an army is equipped upon the theory, based upon past experience, that 10 per cent will be killed or wounded in each battle. If the number of casualties is 18,000 the estimate is that fully 20 per cent, or 3600, will be dead on the field; 8 per cent, or 1440, will be so severely wounded that it will be inadvisable to move them; 40 per cent, or 7200, will be able to walk, one-half of them to the station for the slightly wounded in the rear, the rest to the field hospital, and 3 per cent will require to be carried off the field.

In the Manchurian campaign, one-third of the wounded Japanese returned to the ranks within a month.

The Zones of Losses.

In deciding upon his arrangements for a battle, the chief surgeon bears in mind that the wounded will be distributed in "zones of losses." The usual proportion of wounded is 20 per cent up to 1000 yards range; from 100 to 400 yards range, 60 per cent; in the final rush, 10 per cent; in pursuit, 10 per cent.

The field hospital is not pitched till the tactical situation develops and the point where the main attack is to be made known. Then a site is chosen beyond the range of the enemy's fire, accessible to front and rear by road, yet off the route of march of advancing troops, convenient to wood and water, if possible, near buildings which may be used for the overflow of wounded, for, of course, casualties in battle are not limited by rule and the facilities provided may be overwhelmed.

Conditions on the battlefield are all unfavorable for clean surgical work, and it is often impossible to reach many wounded for hours, and sometimes for days, as in the attack upon in the Liege forts in Belgium, where the Germans wounded in the assaults were unattended for long periods, thousands of them dying where they lay beneath the guns of the forts.

United in the Aftermath.

The chief surgeon has under him a corps of surgeons for amputating the limbs of the wounded and for dressing wounds, and also a corps of litter-bearers and ambulance men. Many acts of heroism that are not recorded in the annals of the battles are performed by the men of the hospital corps and of the Red Cross who go out often in the face of terrific firing and gather up the wounded.

Where an army is entrenched, or fighting in the cover of a wood, or in any other protected place which it holds for a long period of continuous fighting, the gravely wounded are gathered up as they fall by the litter-bearers, assisted by the soldiers, and are passed back to the rear.

When a fighting army is driven out of its position and the advancing enemy rushes over the field and on in

pursuit, the medical corps then has an opportunity to gather in the wounded left in the wake of the two armies, and often the medical corps of the two opposing armies work together upon the field, each carrying off its wounded. Often an armistice is taken so that the wounded may be picked up and the dead buried.

Generally the medical staff of each army aims to care for its own wounded, but in every case where it is necessary the wounded of the enemy are cared for with the same attention that is given those of the home army. Thus in Antwerp the Belgians are caring for large numbers of wounded Germans, and the medical staff of the German army cared for the wounded Belgians they found when they captured the forts at Liege.

Burying the Dead.

The last service rendered to the soldier by the medical staff is to see that those killed are promptly buried after the battle; for, as the dead soldier has now become rubbish, or waste matter, his disposal is properly a part of the sanitary work of the medical staff. The widows and orphans, waiting at home until anxiety deepens into dread, and dread into despair, may be able to form some estimate of the reverent care with which this last rite is performed for their loved ones "humanely" killed by modern methods, when they know that the chief surgeon counts on a burial squad of 500 men disposing of 140 bodies an hour, after the bodies have been collected.

There is no ceremony about it, and no reverence shown for the dead. It is all a matter of the cold, horrible business of war. The dead must be buried, and as quickly as possible, for there is other work to do. One squad collects the dead in piles, another digs long, shallow trenches and the bodies are packed in the trenches and covered with earth. The dispatches told that before Liege the Germans had so many dead, and the soldiers were so needed for fighting and gathering in the wounded, that there was not time to dig trenches, so the bodies were piled in heaps, oil was poured on and they were burned.

To the Grave, Unwept.

Often an army is driven from its position and must leave the dead behind. Then they are sometimes buried by the enemy which occupies the position, but more often, in the present war, the dead of both armies are left to be buried by the non-combatants. It is a common thing for the army officers to order the villagers near the scene of the battle to bury the dead. At Liege, and at other battlefields of the present war, nearly all the dead were buried by the non-combatant natives, and in this the women helped.

An effort is made to get the name of each dead soldier so that it may be included in the list sent back to the home town of the regiment. But generally, where the fighting is as severe as it is in this war, and where one army is pushing another on and on, there is no time to do this, and the lists of dead are made up from those who do not answer to the roll call and are not among the wounded. The majority of widows and orphans will never know just how or where their loved ones were killed or where they were buried.

GUNFIRE LOUDER

THAN THUNDER

The sound of gunfire carries far and the thunder of a big battle travels farther than the thunder of the clouds. Sometimes the booming of the guns over land or sea has been mistaken for thunder and often when watchers are nervously listening for the sound of war, thunder rumblings have been mistaken for cannonading.

Sometimes the imagination plays a prominent part in the case. When Admiral Cervera's fleet was at sea bound west from Spain during the war between that country and the United States, certain persons with supersensitive ears heard firing at sea in many places where no firing was.

From Mole St. Nicholas there came numerous messages of heavy cannonading far out at sea.

Before and directly after the opening of hostilities between Germany and the allies, persons knowing that French, British and German cruisers were not far off the coast of the

United States reported the sound of cannonading at sea. Many people in the coast towns of England reported hearing firing in parts of the North Sea where no ships were fighting. Perhaps, as coming events cast their shadows before, they also cast their echoes before.

But the sound of the booming guns goes far. During the siege of Paris the sound of the German guns was heard at Dieppe, ninety miles away. One of the historians at Waterloo vouches for his statement that the roar and din of that wonderful battle was heard 125 miles from the firing line.

Thirty miles is not much distance for the thunder of a battle to travel. The guns of the first battle of Bull Run were heard throughout Washington and for an undetermined distance eastward to that city that hot and memorable Sunday, July 21, 1861, yet the artillery fire was not heavy in that battle, measured by the volume of artillery fire in other battles of the American Civil War or the Franco-Prussian War.

The cannonading of the second battle of Bull Run was also heard at Washington.

It is said on scientific authority that the limit of the range or the carrying power of thundre is fifteen miles. At least, that is the greatest distance ever estimated by observing the flash and counting the number of seconds between that and the arrival of the sound.

A MARKET IN SPAIN.

With a Bargain in Cheese Plus the Price of the Compliments.

At early morning the market place of Medina is a rare sight, says C. Bogue Luffmann in his "Quiet Days in Spain." It is thronged with hundreds of tilted carts and pack animals, loaded with all the materials that the population requires. So universal is the practice of buying in the market square that there are very few shops, and those are both small and old fashioned.

At a stall in the market place a bright-eyed dapper woman was offering tiny cheeses of goat's milk. A countryman examined one carefully, tucked it in his pocket and put down a real. I thought the cheese a bargain and said to the little woman, "I'll have one," and gave her a peseta, which is four reals. She beamed and gave back two reals. I remarked, "The price of the cheese is one real."

"Ah," said she, with a winning smile, "but you are a caballero." (A nobleman.)

I enjoyed her audacity so much that I had to laugh and say, "You are a little rogue," and she, seeing that she had beaten me, curtsied and laughed as she cried, "Ah, great señor mine, you are many times a caballero!"

I do not complain. Such incidents and compliments are cheap at the price.

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APPLY TO

South San Francisco Land & Improvement Co

NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS OR BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LIBRARY BUILDING IN THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals or bids will be received by the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco until 8:00 o'clock p. m. on Monday, November 9, 1914, for doing the following work in said City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California:

Section 1. The construction of a library building upon Lots number Nine (9) and Ten (10) in Block One Hundred and Sixteen (116), as shown upon that certain map entitled "South San Francisco, San Mateo Co. Cal. Plat No. 1," which map was recorded in the office of the County Recorder, the County of San Mateo, March 1, 1892, in Map Book 2 at page 52, and furnishing all materials therefor, but not including the work of excavation and grading for said building, in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore adopted.

Section 2. Doing and performing all work of excavation and grading for the construction of said library building. All work and all material in the construction of said building must be in strict compliance with the requirements of the plans and specifications adopted by said Board of Trustees on the 5th day of October, 1914, and now on file in the office of the City Clerk, where the same are open to the inspection of prospective bidders. Bids shall be on the printed form to be obtained from the City Clerk and shall substantially comply with the requirements set forth on page one of said specifications. The successful bidder shall, within ten days after the award enter into a contract with the City of South San Francisco for the performance of the work to be done under the said award. The Board of Trustees may, in its discretion, award a contract as a whole to a single bidder, or may award separate contracts to different bidders for each section of said work.

All proposals must be accompanied with a certified check upon a solvent bank of the State of California, payable to the City of South San Francisco, for an amount not less than five (5) per cent of the aggregate of the bid, on the condition that if the proposal be accepted and the contract awarded, and if the bidder shall fail to execute the contract and give the bonds required, the sum in said check shall be liquidated damages for such failure and neglect and shall be forfeited to and paid into the treasury of the City of South San Francisco.

Each bidder to whom is awarded a contract will be required to execute a bond for the faithful performance of his work in an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount of his undertaking, with at least two responsible sureties, in the full amount of the bid each; and will be required before entering upon the work to furnish a good and sufficient bond as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, approved March 27th, 1897, entitled "An act to secure the claims of material men, mechanics, or laborers employed by contractors upon State, municipal or other public work," and the amendments thereto. The contract must be entered into in compliance with and subject to the conditions imposed by Section 633c of the Penal Code of the State of California.

Sealed proposals or bids shall be delivered to the City Clerk on or before 8:00 o'clock p. m. of Monday, November 9, 1914.

All sealed proposals will be opened by said Board of Trustees in public session on Monday, November 9, 1914, at 8:00 o'clock p. m. in the council chamber of said Board.

The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco.

Dated October 19, 1914.

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

10-24-3t

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WHEN "BUG" CLEANED THE SLATE

"Bug" Hagan might have continued indefinitely as night operator at Silo Pass had he not accidentally delayed the Oriental Limited on the evening of October 13 and injudiciously requested the road's general manager to go to a warmer climate when that dignitary had somewhat unjustly and severely lectured him on the higher ethics of moving limited trains by telegraph. Bug was then informed in very convincing phraseology that his services with the Big G railway would end with the conclusion of that night. And then did end, though with a somewhat sensational climax.

The crew of Extra 347 West, arriving there at daybreak, found not only the telegraph shack reduced to ashes, but discovered Bug, the sole inhabitant of the lonely mountain pass, comfortably reclining against an empty beer keg, whooping and hurrahing in a most undignified manner. And while the origin of the beer keg remained a mystery, Bug did manage to explain how the knocking over of an oil lamp had served to ignite the frail wooden structure.

When the division superintendent dropped off at the pass a few hours later he positively refused to listen to Bug's earnest pleadings that he had taken his last drink, denied him transportation, and instructed all train crews not to carry the discharged telegrapher, whereupon Bug mysteriously disappeared without so much as requesting his time check.

At 5:30 the next evening a lone passenger arrived at Silo Pass in an empty box car. He was tall, slim, decidedly dark, dead broke, and needed sleep as much as he needed a shave. His clothing was soiled and his hair was unkempt. Of course, none of the train crew knew that Bug Hagan occupied M. and O. 4553 when Extra 271 East pulled into Silo Pass. Bug was scarcely aware of the fact himself, inasmuch as he had spent the greater part of that day at Oval, the first saloon west, in drinking up the savings of a trifle less than six weeks' strict sobriety.

Vacating the empty car some two hundred feet west of where the former telegraph office had stood, the derelict staggered along for several feet, suddenly tripped, sprawled into a heap of cinders, and there fell into a profound slumber.

Only because he was chilled to the very bone, did he awake five hours later. It was pitch dark, and as he painfully arose on his unsteady limbs, he became vaguely conscious of the fact that he was on familiar ground. A friendly light guided him to the new telegraph office—an old red caboose located on a short spur about three hundred feet east of where the former office had been. The company, realizing the urgent need of a night station at Silo Pass, had not no time in placing this ancient piece of rolling stock into commission until better quarters could be arranged for. It was when he peered through the window of this queer office that a strange sight met Bug's gaze.

At a small table on which ticked one lonely instrument sat the newly ensconced telegrapher, Oliver Wentworth Sheffield—the product of an eastern telegraph school.

O. W. S. was one of those wavy-brown locks, silk-socks affairs who spoke with a decided feminine accent; sported high white collars; neither smoked, chewed nor drank, and had a particular aversion for all first-class telegraphers. They were, he said, "an extremely rude set of fellows."

The company had installed Oliver at Silo Pass not only because it was dreadfully short of operators, but also because Silo Pass, in spite of its convenience as a night office, was the lightest telegraph job on the mountain division. And because Oliver Wentworth Sheffield was the lightest telegrapher on the division, in point of ability, he at once acquired for himself the title of "The Lid," an application never applied to a competent telegrapher.

Oliver Wentworth was tenderly caressing a dainty packet of pink-ribboned letters signed "Yours Forever, Honore," when his meditations were rudely interrupted by the sud-

den entrance of Bug Hagan, now both hungry and thirsty.

Bug smiled good-naturedly, scratched his head, and for a moment eyed the occupant with mild curiosity. He had never seen its duplicate on the mountain division.

"Good evening, pard-ner," he finally exclaimed, extending his hand. "Am I too late for a—a handout?"

"The Lid," exceedingly indignant at Bug's familiarity, scorned the proffered hand and rose to his feet.

"My superiors have instructed me to forbid your presence in this office," he declared hotly. "Please leave it at once."

"Why, say, Mister—operator—" "Sheffield is my name," corrected "The Lid."

"Mis-ter Sheffield, you haven't a—a drink, have you?"

This intemperate request was too much for the self-exalted youth from Janesville. He turned away with a sneer, reseated himself at the table and began calling "D S," the dispatcher's office, though his flighty signals scarcely resembled Morse characters.

Bug, extremely weak from hunger and thirst, passed slowly out of the door, then very deliberately seated himself by a red lantern which had been placed near the track in lieu of the regular overhead signal. Here he began to review certain facts concerning his past career. He knew that his reduction in rank from first train dispatcher at "D S" to night operator at Silo Pass had come about only after he had failed to avail himself of the dozen or more opportunities given him by his superiors to brace up and tut out the booze. And though his genial good nature, generosity and unusual railroading ability had won for him a host of friends on the mountain division, these availed him nothing now. Even this "ham" operator despised him, and—

The sharp whistle of a locomotive around the west curve had interrupted, and a moment later a long string of Pullmans, carrying a luxurious observation car, pulled up in front of the Silo Pass telegraph office. Jim Tyler, the omnipresent division superintendent, was the first man to alight from the head end, and Bug, now completely sobered in thought and in action, collared him at once.

"Captain," he begged earnestly, "pass me to Spokane. I really want to brace up."

"Bug," replied the official firmly yet not unkindly, "I've heard that reform story of yours for the past two years. When you were dispatching at 'D S' I took more from you than any dispatcher who ever pounded brass there—simply because of your ability. When I moved you to Silo Pass it was your last chance. I can't place any more faith in your promises. Besides, you can never redeem yourself with this road. I can't carry you, Bug."

Bug Hagan entertained a shady idea that he might turn over a new leaf could he get back to civilization and obtain other employment. Several years previous any of the commercial telegraph companies or press associations would have clamored for his services, but Bug had loved the rails too well to quit railroading in the Washington Cascades. Now he had no choice and this he bitterly realized as the superintendent abruptly quit his side and boarded the train.

A moment later Conductor Jones emerged from the telegraph office, having received only a clearance, a fact which Bug did not fail to observe. There was a sudden nervous signal from his glowing lantern, and he, too, swung aboard the departing train.

Bug, unsuccessful in his attempt to jump the blind baggage, sadly watched the special's tail-lights pass over the east siding switch, for with their passing fled also what little hope he had possessed.

"The Lid," with a far-away look in his shifty gray optics, had again taken up the last missive from his absent "Honore," and in its contents he was thoroughly immersed when Bug Hagan for the second time appeared at the caboose door. This time he entered without hesitation, for he was anxious to learn, if possible, why a red signal had been displayed when the special received only a clearance. A red signal on the Big G usually indicated orders.

A sudden feeling of resentment took possession of the old-timer as he watched this poor incompetent tenderly fondling a highly perfumed missive

when he should have been reporting the departure of Second No. 2, the special. Bug Hagan had never rail-roaded in that way. Not only had he OS-d (reported) trains promptly, but during his trick knew as well as the dispatcher did the location of every train on the division. Few were the Morse signals that escaped his well-trained ear.

"I shall report you, if you continue to hang about this office," warned "The Lid," looking up from his correspondence with an extremely annoyed expression.

"Better report that special first," responded Bug, somewhat sullenly.

Extremely disgusted with the visitor's bold effrontery, "The Lid" turned away his fair countenance and, instead of OS-ing, picked up from the table a bundle of magazines devoted mostly to love stories. His face colored guiltily, and instantly he slammed them down again, yet not quickly enough, for the old telegrapher had caught sight of that familiar yellow tissue book, a "31" train order.

"Take 'em up," ordered Bug, his dark eyes now ablaze with authority; then snatched the train order from where it lay. "The Lid," having accidentally covered it up, had been too deeply interested in love affairs to remember its receipt, let alone its delivery, and had absent-mindedly issued the clearance without even the dispatcher's consent. The order was addressed to Second No. 1, the train that had just left, and to Mr. 66 at Valley, the first station east.

"Second No. 1, Engine 910," it read, "will meet No. 66, Engine 901, at Silo Pass instead of Valley, the first station east."

Hagan instantly grasped the whole dreadful situation. Somewhere between Valley and Silo Pass the two trains were bound to crash together.

"Call Valley, tell 'em to hold 66," he roared to the frightened incompetent. "Stay there till I get back."

Then snatching up a white signal lantern from the table, he dashed out of the east door. Passenger trains sometimes stopped in the lower yards at Silo Pass to examine parts of their equipment before descending from the 3400 feet height at the pass to the 100-foot altitude in the valley below. Aware of this, Bug sped down the east track hopeful that he might recall the departed train, but after a few swings of his lantern he realized the futility of his plan. As he hastily returned to the telegraph office he caught a glimpse of a dim figure speeding down the west track. It was "The Lid."

"Damned yellow streak," cursed Hagan; then, rushing into the caboose, leaped to the box relay and grasped the sending key.

"My God, Bug," flashed the dispatcher's office in Morse characters that fairly tumbled over one another, "that Lid's fixed us. Couldn't catch 66; left Valley fifteen minutes ago. The wrecker—"

Here the circuit opened, and Bug, observing a rusty switch key on the wall near by, was suddenly seized with a wild idea.

He snatched up the key, then a coupling pin, and, climbing to the cupola, parted the two iron wires that entered there. This accomplished, he fairly dashed out of doors to the spur switch, quickly unlocked it, threw it to main line, then returned to the caboose. Here he released both brakes, then pushed away the two blocking ties. A heavy crowbar that lay near by he dragged to the rear of the cab, wedged its sharp end between the rail and the wheel, then threw his whole weight onto the handle.

The telegraph office moved slightly. A few inches more—then, as though realizing that some important duty was required of it, the ancient piece of rolling stock awakened to life, moved a trifle faster, and, shaking like an old skeleton, creaked over the spur switch onto the main line.

Bug closed and locked the switch, then rushed toward the caboose, caught it, and swung aboard.

The steep down grade giving the desired momentum to the now thoroughly awakened telegraph office, its lone pilot snatched up a lighted red lantern and grimly took his place on the front platform.

Up in "D S" office at division headquarters, "Old Bill" Lahey, the chief dispatcher, watched the clock coolly ticking off the tragic seconds. He knew that Second No. 1, expecting to have a clear track east to Valley,

would steam down the eight-mile mountain grade in fifteen minutes, then dash onto the ten-mile stretch of level valley track where it was bound to crash into No. 66, a fast freight of twenty loads. The lines in his careworn face deepened as he painfully awaited the coming tragedy. Suddenly he tottered to his desk.

"One trainload of sleeping passengers hurled into eternity," he moaned; then sank into a chair and silently bowed his gray head.

Could the old chief have seen at this moment the dingy red caboose—Silo Pass telegraph office—tearing madly down 39 Mountain in pursuit of Second No. 1; could he have seen the wild-eyed pilot clinging desperately with one hand to the platform railing, the other frantically waving a dim red signal, the old chief might, too, have feared for the safety of one Bug Hagan.

The caboose was now hurtling along at a terrific speed, groaning, shaking and squeaking, its lone occupant expecting momentarily to be flung from the platform and hurled against the sharp rocks of the canyon through which he was passing.

Suddenly the car swung recklessly around a curve. Hagan clung all the tighter to the railing and braced his foot against an iron rod. He was approaching Chimney Rock bridge, a steel structure one hundred and twenty-five feet high, crossing a thundering mountain stream which rushed through the rocky chasm below.

Passenger trains had strict orders to run no faster than ten miles an hour over this bridge. Bug was going all of fifty when he braced himself for the perilous ride.

Like a flash the little red caboose shot onto the steel rails of the bridge, swerved mightily to the right, then to the left, suddenly righted itself and the next moment was tearing helter-skelter down the last mile stretch of canyon preceding the level valley. As it reached a straight piece of track, there appeared through the darkness two tiny, gleaming specks—the special's tail lights.

Knowing that Superintendent Tyler and the rear brakeman were both old telegraphers, and praying that one of them might now be occupying the observation car, Bug instantly began some strange maneuvering with his lantern.

Three short waves—S; one longer wave—T; one short wave (space one short wave)—O; five short waves—; six short waves—6; six short waves—6. Which translated into Morse signals, read: Stop 66!

Instantly there flashed back from the rear of the passenger train two short waves—the telegraphic, "I understand."

The rear brakeman, acting on the warning, jerked frantically at a signal cord, air brakes screamed and screeched, and Second No. 1 came to an abrupt stop. Conductor Jones reared the head end in time to see Engine 901 nose into the headlight of 910, then stop entirely in obedience to the air brakes which her engineer had hastily applied.

When Bug heard the pounding of the two locomotives ahead he realized that his own position was becoming perilous. After tightly setting both brakes he determined to jump, and jump he did, unfortunately just as the caboose rushed onto a short trestle. Down he plunged, head first, striking hard on the rocky bed of the little stream below, while his wild steed shot on two hundred feet ahead and crashed into the rear of the observation car.

Superintendent Tyler, standing near by, heard the strange buckling of iron and steel and wood. He saw not only the former Silo Pass telegraph office firmly welded itself into the rear of the empty observation car, but also saw its brave pilot jump.

As he rushed to Hagan's aid, an almost breathless conductor joined him.

"Thank God, 66 was coming no faster, panted Jones. "Three hot boxes on head-end. Everybody—"

"Safe," he would have said, but they had now reached the almost lifeless form of the old telegrapher. Bug lay on a huge rock in the little stream below the trestle—a pathetic, crumpled heap.

"Are they—all right, Captain?" he asked weakly, as the superintendent tenderly lifted up the battered head.

"None hurt or killed, Bug."

"Then—then—I—re—deemed myself, Captain?"

"Yes, Bug," whispered the superintendent quite brokely, "you have cleaned the slate."

Then by the glow of the bright lantern, he watched the faint but peaceful smile flicker from the pallid countenance.

A brave soul passed silently up the Unknown Valley and one hundred and ten passengers rode on in safety.—By Roger Fison.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1915, has been duly made, certified and delivered to me for the collection of City Taxes appearing thereon:

1. That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half the taxes on all real property, will be due and payable on the second Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m., an additional five per cent will be added thereto. That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

2. That all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable. That the taxes on all personal property unsecured by real property, are due and payable between the second Monday in October and the last Monday in November. PAYMENT OF TAXES may be made at the time herein specified, at the office of the TAX COLLECTOR, 310 LINDEN AVENUE, in the City of South San Francisco, South San Francisco, September 26, 1914.

HENRY W. KNEESE, Marshal and Ex-officio Tax Collector of the City of South San Francisco.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY. CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Court of John F. Davis, Justice of the Peace of First Township, County of San Mateo, State of California, dated the 18th day of September, 1914, in a certain action wherein Annie Ahkman, as plaintiff, recovered judgment against L. M. Anderson, Defendant for the sum of Eighty-one and 50-100 Dollars (\$81.50), current lawful money of the United States, and costs of suit taken at Nineteen and 50-100 Dollars (\$19.50), on the 18th day of September, 1914, I have levied upon that certain real property, situate in the City of South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit: Lot numbered One (1) as shown upon that certain map entitled "Plat of Buckingham's Subdivision in Block 133 South San Francisco, San Mateo Co. Cal.," which map was filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of San Mateo, April 1, 1892, in Book "C" of Maps at page 27 and a copy of which is recorded in Book 2 of Maps at page 53.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of November, 1914, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, in front of the City Hall of the City of South San Francisco, in said County of San Mateo, at No. 310 Linden Avenue in said City, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said L. M. Anderson, the defendant, in and to the above described property, at public auction, for cash, in current lawful money of the United States to the highest and best bidder to satisfy said execution and all costs. Dated at South San Francisco this 22nd day of October, 1914.

JAS. C. WALLACE, Constable, First Township, County of San Mateo, State of California. 10-24-14

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SAN BRUNO NEWS.

Mr. Cullar came home this week to vote.

Mrs. Unterrin is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Krohn of San Bruno Park is having her house painted.

Mr. Brittain of fourth addition is building a barn on his place.

A. Lund is improving his residence with a coat of paint during his vacation.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eddy of Lomita Park this week.

Mrs. Wilkins and little baby of Lomita Park are on the sick list this week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Toso expect to move to San Francisco in the near future.

The sister of Gus Green visited with the Green family in fourth addition Sunday.

A family by the name of F. B. Turner have moved into the Otten house in Lomita.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis of Belle Air Park visited at their old home in Sonoma county this week.

Mrs. Chisholm visited with her daughter, Mrs. Wells, in Oakland Monday and Tuesday.

What looks very much like a garage is being built by Postman Lee on his place in fourth addition.

Sidney Brittain of fourth addition has the automobile fever and is building a garage for a new machine.

Mrs. Herman Mathieson is so far improved since her second operation she is expected home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sherman have rented their home in Huntington Park and have moved to San Francisco this week.

Mrs. B. I. Bill of Lomita Park is reported to have received quite a fortune by inheriting several thousand dollars from an uncle.

Mr. Honery, who was so badly injured two weeks ago by stepping off a moving train, is able to be out. He still has a very bad arm.

Mr. Duffield of Huntington Park has gone to Los Gatos to do teaming. If he likes the place, the family will move down in a short time.

Now that Mrs. Traeger's turkeys are all gone, her neighbor, Mr. Drescher, has begun to suffer from the turkey thief. Mr. Drescher lost a fine bird this week.

Things have been arranged so that the Guild will hold its sale on Saturday, November 28th, as first planned. They are to have the improved part of the school building.

Mrs. Laura Pfluger is at home again after a stay of two weeks in Oakland for her health. Mrs. Pfluger is well enough to laugh with her friends over the report of her death.

Precinct No. 1, in Huntington, was the last finishing up. They got through about 5 p. m. Wednesday. Everybody is agreed that the election boards earned their money this election.

Mrs. Julia Smith entertained the Woman's Club last Friday. Plans were discussed for the work for the following year. Refreshments were served. Adjourned to meet with Mrs. G. Walsh in two weeks.

The Amereaux' of fourth addition have moved to San Francisco this week. It is reported that Gillen Amereaux, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Amereaux, has taken unto himself a wife and they now live in Denver.

There were two men from Iona looking over Lomita Park this week with the idea of buying lots and building. One of them spoke in glowing terms of the location and probably will build and bring his family for part of the year.

L. M. Pfluger is still very much alive. If you don't believe it, please call at the office and ask about some of the big bargains in real estate and houses for sale on terms. Also houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished, very reasonable. Take San Mateo car and get off at San Bruno crossing.

The young people from San Mateo high that were on the car when it left the rails last week have all recovered from their shaking up, with the exception of Mary Reid who is still suffering to such an extent from cuts and bruises she has to have her face in bandages.

The residents of San Bruno who have been fighting for incorporation feel that they have accomplished quite a lot in the past few months, as the

supervisors have granted the district the right to vote for or against it, and will set a day for the election at their next meeting.

The election in San Bruno passed off very quietly. Those who could go were at the polls and voted early in the day. A heavy vote was registered at all the precincts. Lomita precinct had the honor of being first through with the count. It was finished Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock. This precinct or Millbrae is always the first to get the votes in at Redwood City.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church are planning something unusual this year at their Christmas sale. They plan to have booths representing different nations. Those already planned are American, English, Dutch and Japanese. More will be added later. While the European nations are at war the ladies wish to emphasize the fact that you will find no war among the nations at the sale, but everything will be peaceful and serene.

SAN BRUNO METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Preaching service, 11 a. m.

Prayer meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m.

SEA BATTLE FOUGHT OFF CHILE COAST

No British warships are in Chilean ports. The fate of the three British cruisers that engaged five German warships off the coast of Chile and the transport that accompanied them remains a mystery.

On this mystery is based the British hope that one or more of their vessels survived the action. Of the nine vessels that figured in the naval battle only the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurnburg have been definitely accounted for. After coming into Valparaiso they again sailed.

Nor was there any word of the British battleship Canopus, which the Admiralty says had been sent to strengthen Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron.

A wireless to Valparaiso, Chile, from the British cruiser Glasgow—intercepted by the German victors—was the last word received from Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron following the engagement off the Chilean coast Sunday.

The Germans saw the Monmouth sink and heard an explosion on board the Good Hope that they believe sent the crippled flagship to the bottom. All that night the German cruiser Nurnburg searched the seas unsuccessfully for the Good Hope. They picked up a radiogram directed to the flagship by the Glasgow. There was no reply.

There were about 650 men on the Monmouth when she disappeared beneath the waves. Admiral Cradock had 900 men with him on board the Good Hope.

Further details of the first really important naval battle of the war became known from statements made by German officers. The latter did not hesitate to commend the bravery of the Britishers, and intimated that an effort to save lives would have been made if the weather had permitted.

The engagement was fought in the teeth of a norther that assumed almost hurricane proportions. Small boats could not live in the sea. The heavy weather militated against the larger ships and the Good Hope found her guns almost useless because of the ship's roll.

It was six o'clock Sunday when the Germans sighted the three British ships. The latter attempted to alter their course, evidently with an intention to approach the coast and gain territorial waters and so avoid an unequal match. The Germans, however, headed them off and forced the battle.

A Farm Bureau Exchange has been established by the farmers of San Joaquin County as a part of the work which has been organized there by Frank F. Loyne, the University of California farm advisor for that county. Things which farmers wish to offer to each other for sale or trade will be listed in the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau Monthly, a new publication which the United States Department of Agriculture has arranged for the farmers themselves to issue in order to exchange ideas and experience in improved agricultural methods. A new undertaking of this Farm Bureau is co-operative tests of various fertilizing materials on acre plots in various regions of San Joaquin County to see if ways can be found to increase profitably the yield of grain.

OIL MILLIONS TO BUY FOOD FOR BELGIUM

Rockefeller Foundation Sends Ship With Food Supplies

The Rockefeller Foundation, through John D. Rockefeller, Jr., its president, announced in New York that on Tuesday it will ship 4,000 tons of food supplies, valued at \$275,000, to the relief of suffering non-combatant Belgians.

The cargo will consist of 28,500 barrels of flour, 1,000 packets (100 pounds each) of rice, 3,000 bags (100 pounds each) of beans, 1,000 boxes (100 pounds each) of bacon.

An expert commission of investigators will also be sent abroad to learn what further aid may be needed.

Rockefeller gave out the following statement on the foundation's new field of labor:

"It having become clear that one of the most terrible and appalling effects of the war will fall upon the non-combatants—those most innocent of any part in the cause or the conduct of the conflict—the Rockefeller foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved.

"This action is taken as a natural step in fulfilling the chartered purpose of the foundation, namely, 'to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world.'

"To avoid delay and to provide relief at the earliest possible time for the suffering people of Belgium, the foundation has chartered the largest neutral ship available in New York harbor and purchased a full cargo of supplies to be dispatched immediately.

"This action will but supplement the public-spirited efforts of the Belgian relief committee, of which Robert W. De Forest is chairman. That the necessity is vital and worthy of the heartiest support is indicated by the following cablegram which, in reply to inquiries, we have received from Mr. Page, the American ambassador at London:

"Belgians on verge of starvation. I emphatically regard it most opportune to help. I have never known such a case of need. British Government forbids export of food and no food can be bought on the continent. Help needed is food and clothing for women and children.

"It will require \$1,000,000 a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation. In fact, many will starve now before food can reach them. No food can be bought and exported from any country in Europe. Every dollar you choose to give will save or prolong a human life, if you give it quickly enough. No other time will come in any other land when there can be greater need.

"Do not send money. Buy six parts wheat, two parts rice, two parts beans and ship in neutral ships, consigned to American consul at Rotterdam. Inform me when you ship and I will arrange all diplomatic requirements for landing, for transit to Belgium and for distribution in small quantities by a committee of relief, which, as a means of reaching all the people, have taken over all the grocery stores."

TERSE CALIFORNIA NEWS

"You Can't Buy Me a Drink" will be the words of caution on a button to be worn by members of the anti-treating club that W. E. Gerber, the wealthiest banker in Sacramento, is planning to form. Gerber says many business men have promised to join the club. He believes the treating habit to be the big evil of liquor.

In the hollow center of a wooden German toy known as a "magic ball," which had been given as a plaything to children at the Hayward Hotel, Hayward, Cal., Charles Soderberg discovered the last will of the late William Vogt, a music master of Hayward, who died a week ago. The will bequeathed Vogt's savings, \$1500, to Soderberg.

The two new factories just obtained by Richmond, the valve and pipe fittings plant on the Gately property at the northern edge of Richmond, and the carbon plant at Twenty-third street and the Santa Fe line, will be running in full blast by the first of the year, according to present prospects. Machinery and material are arriving and work of getting them under headway is proceeding fast. Opening of the Panama Canal has produced quite a stir in manufacturing activi-

ties at that city. Several companies are looking over the field. There is a good prospect that a large cannery concern will select Richmond for location of one of its plants.

One million women, old men and little children in Belgium need food! California, out of her abundance, is going to send a steamer load of food to Belgium right away! When San Francisco was in ruins, Belgium was one of the first countries to ask what she could do to help. Now Belgium is in ruins and California is to be the first State to send food to her homeless, hungry people. And it isn't going to be a little steamer that California is going to load with food. It is proposed to put at least 5000 tons of foodstuffs on that steamer. Probably California will insist on sending more. And that food is not to be the cast-off, third or fourth rate stuff. It is to be the best food that California can produce.

Five million dollars, at least, will be saved annually to the citrus fruit industry of the State through the recent discovery, made by Dr. Charles E. Burke of the University of California's department of chemistry, of an inexpensive process of preserving orange, lemon and lime juices. Dr. Burke has succeeded, after exhaustive experimentation, extending over two years, in perfecting a process whereby the fluids of citrus fruits are retained as pure and wholesome as when first drawn from those fruits. He uses no alcoholic base, his process being a chemical and mechanical filtration which extracts all solid matter, leaving the juice pure and really clearer than when first squeezed from the fruit.

After several weeks of shadowing, a Russian counterfeiting band was run to earth by United States Secret Service Agent Harry Moffitt in San Francisco, in the Russian settlement on Scotch Hill, Potrero District. Owing to the systematic way in which the band conducted operations, the secret service men are of the opinion that the brains of the organization has not yet been apprehended. The plant was divided so that it was distributed in three sections of the city. One piece of the work was done at one place and completed at the next plant. All of the prisoners have been charged with conspiracy and the officers are seeking the capture of the sixth member of the band, who is still at large. The band had been making one dollar pieces. The money was a remarkably good imitation, as to weight, appearance and ring.

Because, under the war revenue law, all wine is taxable at the rate of 2 cents a quart when it goes to the consumer and because there are no internal revenue stamps to go on the bottles, every grocer and liquor merchant in San Francisco is asking customers for their names and addresses when a sale is made. The question is put because the Internal Revenue Department has insisted that every dealer must account for every sale made since the law went into effect and must pay up. Many people who have been buying have more or less politely told the grocer and the liquor man that it is nobody's business why they buy wine. Internal Revenue officers say they will seize every bottle of wine which they can find, bought after the law went into effect and not accounted for. With householders, who purchase in small quantities, this ultimatum has little effect.

ELEVEN STATES NOW WILL LET WOMEN VOTE

They Will Have Part Franchise in 22 More

Women now have full suffrage in eleven states and in the territory of Alaska, according to latest returns from Tuesday's election, which apparently gave the franchise to women in Nevada and Montana.

In addition to the eleven states now listed as granting full franchise to women, the sex have the right to vote for certain officers in 22 other states. In Illinois, one of the 22, women may vote for all statutory offices, including Presidential electors.

The eleven suffrage states, with the time of granting the franchise, are: Wyoming, 1890; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1912; Arizona, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Oregon, 1912; Nevada, 1914; Montana, 1914; Idaho, 1896.

The 22 states allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska (defeated full suffrage Tuesday), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Da-

kota; Oklahoma, Ohio (defeated full suffrage in 1912 and on Tuesday), South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Late returns bear out early indications that the franchise was denied women in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Some Facts About Water.

It covers about two-thirds of the earth's surface to an average depth of about 12,500 feet.

It forms 75 per cent of the human body.

When distilled to absolute purity it is almost a nonconductor of electricity. In freezing its volume increases by one-eleventh that of the liquid.

Diplomacy.

"But what made you irritate her father?"

"I had to do it. I wasn't any too popular with the girl until her father forbade me the house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET

Latest Conditions and Prices of Seasonable Produce of California

FRUITS—Apples, per box, California: Gravenstein, 4-tier, 75c@81c; do, 4½-tier, 50c@55c; Belleflower, 4-tier, fancy, 60c@65c; choice, 40c@50c; do, 4½-tier, fancy, 50c@60c; Newtown Pippins, 4-tier, 65c@90c; do, 4½-tier, 50c@60c; Spitzenberg, 4-tier, 65c@90c; do, 4½-tier, 50c@65c; Jonathan, 50c@75c; do, 4½-tier, 40c@60c; White Winter Pearmain, 4-tier, 50c@65c; do, 4½-tier, 50c@65c; Crabapples, 25c@50c. Oregon stock—Spitzenberg, 4-tier, \$1.50@1.75. Pears—Per box: Winter Nellis, wrapped, \$1.25@1.50; do, No. 2, 50c@70c; other varieties, 35c@75c. Figs—Per box: Black, double layer, \$1@1.25. Quinces—Per box, 30c@50c. Pomegranates—Per box: Southern, 75c@81c; do, valley, 50c@75c. Persimmons—Per box, 65c@85c; extra large, \$1. Grapes—Per crate: Seedless, 75c@81c; Malaga, 65c@75c; ordinary Blacks, 40c@65c; Tokay, 45c@50c; Cornichon, 50c@60c. Per lug: Muscat, 75c@85c; Seedless, \$1.75@2; Verdel, 60c@80c; Malaga, 55c@75c; Tokay, 65c@75c.

MELONS—Watermelons, per dozen, 75c@1.50. Cantaloupes—Per crate, \$1@1.25; delta, "Megg," per lug, 20c@50c.

BERRIES—Strawberries, per chest, \$6@8; Huckleberries, per lb, 6c@8c; Raspberries, per chest, \$7@9; Cranberries, per bbl: Longkeepers, \$8@8.25; Early Blacks, \$7@7.25.

POTATOES—Per cwt: Delta Burbanks, 60c@80c; Salinas stock, \$1.40@1.60; Sweet Potatoes, \$1.40@1.50.

ONIONS—Per sack: Yellow, 40c@50c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes, lugs, delta stock, 20c@35c; do, bay and Santa Clara stock, 35c@50c; Peppers, lugs, Bell, 35c@40c; do, crates, 40c@60c; do, Chili, lugs, 40c@50c; Carrots, per sack, 35c@50c; Garlic, per lb, local, 10c@15c; do, Oregon, 12½c@15c; do, imported, 4½c@5½c; Sprouts, per lb 2c@3c; Cucumbers, delta, lugs, 40c@60c; Beans, per lb, Wax, 2c@3c; do string, 2c@3c; Lima, 3c@4c; Egg Plant, lugs, 25c@50c; Green Corn, per sack, Alameda, 90c@1.10; do, Halfmoon Bay, \$1.75@2; Celery, Palo Alto stock, per dozen, 20c@30c; delta, crates, 90c@1.

HAY—Carload lots, per ton: Wheat, fancy, light bales, \$12@13; No. 1 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$8.50@10; No. 2 Wheat or Wheat and Oat, \$6.50@8; choice Tame Oat, \$11@12; other Tame Oat, \$8@10; Barley, \$5.50@7.50; Wild Oat, \$5@7.50; Stock Hay, \$4.50@5; Alfalfa, \$6@9; Straw, new, per bale, 30c@45c.

FEED—Per ton: Bran, \$25@26; Middlings, \$31@32; Shorts, \$26@27; Rolled Barley, \$24@25; Corn Meal and Cracked Corn, \$40@41.

POULTRY—Per lb: Turkeys, young, 23c@25c; do, old, 21c@24c; California Fryers, 19c@20c; Broilers, 19c@21c; old Roosters, 12c; do, young, 16c@17c; Hens, 16c@20c; Eastern Hens, 19c@21c; do, Roosters, 17c@19c; do, old, 12c@12½c.

Per dozen: California Hens, small, \$5@6; do, large, \$6@8; do, extra, \$9@10; old Roosters, \$4.50@5; young Roosters, \$6.50@7.50; Fryers, \$5@6; Broilers, \$3@3.50; Ducks, old, \$4.50@5.50; do, young, \$6@7; Pigeons, \$1.25@1.50; do, squabs, \$2.50@3; Eastern Hens, \$7@11, according to size; Geese, per pair, \$2@3.

RABBITS—Per lb: Belgian Hares, 9c@10c.

GAME—Per doz: Hares, \$1.50@2; Cottontail, \$2@2.50; Gray Geese, \$4@5; White, \$2.50@3; Brant, \$4@4.50. Owing to the strict enforcement of the game laws it is impossible to secure accurate quotations on Wild Ducks.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, 30c; Eggs, 52c.